

OF OMINOUS PORTENT

News from South Africa Records Small Defeats and Presages Great Disasters.

Gen. French Has Lost a Company from the Suffolk Regiment, and the Boers Took Many Prisoners in Bechuanaland.

WHITE HARD-PRESSED AT LADYSMITH

Repulsed the Attack, but Immediately Sustained a Stronger Burgher Onslaught.

Buller Felt a Strong Force of the Enemy at Colenso, Without Effect--Britons Compelled to Retreat from Dordrecht.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 4:50 a. m.—The British public is at last face to face with a critical moment in the campaign. It may safely be said that at no previous time have there been such anxious hours of suspense as will be passed through until the arrival of further news regarding the fate of Ladysmith.

The week opens with only fresh additions to the disasters that have befallen British arms and there is no longer any sustaining confidence to buoy up public opinion. The editorials this morning fully reflect the extreme gravity of the situation with a painful undercurrent of ominous foreboding, mainly caused by the fact that while the Boers have now changed their tactics and assumed the offensive, General Buller is apparently unable to do more to assist General White than in making a demonstration. The Morning Post says:

"He might as well have ordered a display of fireworks."

As the heliograph ceased working yesterday (Sunday) it is presumed that General White's last message was sent by a pigeon or runner. Its purport is serious enough. The Times publishes a dispatch from Ladysmith dated Jan. 1, recording two night movements on the part of the Boers to assault the town. These had to be abandoned when the British defenses were reached, but the correspondent says it was apparent that the great attack would not be long delayed. He adds:

"Loyally supported by the civilians, the garrison can hold out for a considerable period. We are not yet reduced to half rations. The greatest difficulty is hospital accommodation for the wounded and sick."

Little doubt remains as to the meaning of the Boer attack. A dispatch from the Boer camp at Colenso, dated Thursday last, and sent by way of Lourenço Marques, mentions that a thunderstorm had turned the ravines into torrents and flooded the Tugela. Doubtless General Buller felt sure he had secured a couple of days in which he could attack Ladysmith without fear of interference from General Buller, who, even if he decided to attempt to relieve the town, would probably occupy three days in reaching it by even a victorious advance. Apparently, on Saturday, General Buller was not ready to attack. Possibly General Buller anticipated that General Buller would shortly deliver an attack, and in that case, General Buller may have actually opened battle yesterday.

Great Britain has to face the terrible possibility that the next news will be the fall of Ladysmith. The disquieting feature is that the Boers seem to have had sufficient forces to deter General Buller from attacking, while themselves making strenuous efforts to reduce the town. In the presence of this ominous situation, even General French's disaster, of which apparently the worst has not yet been heard, assumes quite minor importance in the eyes of the public.

The War Office has already decided upon immediate steps for sending an eighth infantry division to South Africa. Some of the regiments for this division will be taken from Gibraltar and Malta. They will be replaced by militia.

It is asserted that the customs authorities on the River Thames have detained two outgoing steamers and seized two large guns and six Maxims, packed in piano cases, intended for the Transvaal. It is also said that a quantity of food stuffs on another vessel have been seized.

SUFFOLK MEN CAPTURED.

Gen. French Reports an "Accident" to a Whole Company.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from General Forester-Walker, commanding at Cape Town:

"General French reports, under date of Jan. 6: 'The situation is much the same as yesterday, but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the First Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment.'"

them I gather that, by the authority and with the knowledge of General French, four companies of the First Battalion advanced by night against a low hill, one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieutenant Colonel Watson, commanding, gave orders to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given. Three-quarters of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers.

"General French reports that the Boer commando, which made an attack, Jan. 4, lost fifty killed besides wounded, and four prisoners. The commando was dispersed."

"The following message received from General White, at 1 p. m. to-day: 'Jan. 6, 11 a. m.—Attack continues and enemy has been reinforced from the south.'"

"The following was received at 4 this forenoon, from General White: 'Jan. 6, 12:45 p. m.—Have beaten enemy off at present, but they are still around me in great numbers, especially to the south and I think renewed attack very probable.'"

"The sun has failed and I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until to-morrow."

No Change in the Situation.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—General Forester-Walker, telegraphing from Cape Town today, says: "There is no change in the situation as regards Lord Methuen and General Gatacre. Referring to my earlier dispatch to-day, I have to report that General French reports, under date of Jan. 6, that a medical officer has been sent to collect all the wounded to the northeast of Colenso. The exact list of persons missing from French's force has not yet been ascertained. Probably seventy. The first battalion of the Essex Regiment has been sent to replace the first battalion of the Suffolk. The position of affairs, tactical and strategic, is without alteration. A Boer medical officer admits it was intended to leave Colenso. The enemy's loss, day by day, from our fire has been heavy."

White Hard Pressed.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—General Buller sends the following from Frere Camp, dated today: "This morning, dated Saturday, 3:15 p. m.—Attack renewed. Very hard pressed."

"I have absolutely no more news, and there is no sun. There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy at 5 this afternoon, and took four hundred prisoners."

"I sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration at Colenso. Trenches there were all occupied by the enemy."

VERY HEAVY FIRING.

Hot Fighting Was the Order of the Day at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 7:30 p. m., says: "General White heliographed that he defeated the Boers this morning. They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchester actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

The Daily Mail has the following, dated Jan. 6, at noon, from Frere Camp: "At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling on Umbelwanna hill, and the enemy were replying. Beside the cannon reports there were sounds indicating smaller pieces of artillery in action. The fighting must have been at close range than has been the case up to now. Our naval guns at Chieveley sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches there, but there has been no further movement here."

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 10:35 a. m.:

"A very heavy bombardment went on at Ladysmith from daybreak until 8 o'clock this morning. It is believed that a general action was in progress, for musketry fire was making a noise, for the Boers at Colenso hurriedly left their trenches and rode toward Ladysmith."

"Our big naval gun at Chieveley fired several rounds at the enemy as they were leaving their Colenso lines. General Buller has ridden on to Chieveley with his staff."

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The Times publishes the following from Lourenço Marques: "I learn on unimpeachable authority that the Free States are still actively sowing disaffection among the Basutos. It is believed that some of the minor chiefs have received their advances not unfavorably. A Basuto interpreter to the Free State but recently took the son of a Basuto chief to Pretoria to show him the British prisoners there, as proof of the Boer victories. It is believed, however, that with Chiefs Jonathan and Lerethodi loyal and even desirous of attacking the Boers, these intrigues will not result seriously."

"Although the Boer agents and their foreign satellites have done little during the past week in securing supplies for the Transvaal, they are very active, the center of the whole machinery being Consul Pott, who, besides holding the agencies of various steamship lines, is the manager of the Empress of Africa Landing Company, which is the leading landing agency here. He is, therefore, able to facilitate the discharge of cargoes intended for the Transvaal. There is reason to believe that the controlling interest in the Empress of Africa Landing Company is held by the Donal Currie Company, Steyn & Morrison and Charles Hutchins, of Natal. Similarly, the local agency of the Sheba gold mine is in the hands of a German firm, notorious for persistent efforts to render services to the Transvaal."

"Some local British banks also assist this business of forwarding agents by the acceptance of Boer drafts for collection, and by issuing the recently minted Transvaal coinage."

There is important presumptive evidence that the Boers are securing an important quid pro quo. Already wool to the value of some 15,000 pounds has been exported by the Boer Republics by way of Delagoa Bay."

Heaviest Yet Recorded.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Frere Camp says: "Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy guns were working and the Boers seemed to be pouring in shells from every available lighter gun."

Earl of Ava Wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—According to a private telegram received in London, the Earl of Ava, son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, was dangerously wounded in the thigh during a recent assault on Ladysmith.

PLENTY OF FIGHTING.

Burgher Now in Chicago Looks for a Year of War.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Daniel J. Wessels, a brother of General Cornelius Wessels, the commander of the Boer forces besieging Kimberley, and cousin of President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, said in an interview in Chicago to-day: "I expect to get back in time to have plenty of fighting. I am convinced the war will last at least another year, and while the Boers probably will be crushed, provided there is no foreign intervention, there is certain to be a protracted period of guerrilla warfare, for the Boers will fight to the last extremity."

"I think the present war might have been avoided but for England's oppressive demands, yet it would have been merely a postponement of an inevitable conflict, for the time would have come when the Boers and the English would have battled for the supremacy of South Africa. The leading men of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have understood this fact for a long time, but hoped that somehow events would shape themselves so the conflict would be indefinitely postponed. The Jameson raid, however, proved it was near at hand, and they have been straining every nerve to prepare for it."

FIGHT AT COLENSO.

British Advance Against the Trenches—Result Is Unknown.

FRERE CAMP, Jan. 6.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon an alarm was sounded in Chieveley Camp, and all the troops in the camp turned out promptly and advanced into the plain.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 7 p. m., says: "At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Boers made a determined attack on the camp to attack Colenso. General Buller's brigade was on the left and General Buller's on the right, with cavalry on the extreme right."

"The attack was slowly developed, and at 4:30 the British field guns advanced on the center and commenced shelling the Boer positions on the flat land between Hlangwani hill and Fort Wyke. About this time a heavy thunderstorm raged over the enemy's positions."

"At 5:30 our troops were still advancing, and had reached a point very near Colenso. The naval 47 and field guns were busily dropping shells into the enemy's trenches along the river, and the forts of the enemy had made no reply."

MORE BRITISH PRISONERS.

Boers Gather in a Large Number in Bechuanaland.

PRETORIA, Jan. 4, (Via Lourenço Marques)—Field Cornet Visser, under date of Tuesday, Jan. 2, reports as follows from Kuruman, British Bechuanaland: "I commenced bombardment of Kuruman yesterday (Monday) aiming at the police barracks. The fight lasted until 6 in the evening when the garrison surrendered, issuing from the forts and yielding up arms."

"We took 120 prisoners, including Captain Bates and Captain Dennison, Mr. Hilliard, the magistrate, and eight other officers. We also captured seventy natives, together with a number of rifles and revolvers, and a quantity of ammunition. Fifteen British were wounded. They are being attended by us, with the help of Dr. Beane, an English physician."

"The horses, oxen, mules and flour taken from the prisoners have been sent to Pretoria by way of Vryburg."

HIBERNIAN PROCLAMATION.

National Officers Issue a Manifesto to the People.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The national officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met in this city to-day, and later issued the following statement to the public: "The national officers met in Washington to discuss a demand on the (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE)

DEATH DECREE

GEN. TINO ORDERED THE KILLING OF LIEUT. GILMORE.

Filipino Officer Said His Conscience Would Not Permit the Crime, and Abandoned the Party.

GILMORE ARRIVES AT MANILA

TELLS A THRILLING STORY OF HIS MONTHS OF CAPTIVITY.

Was Well Treated by Aguinaldo, but Suffered in Many Ways Under General Tino's Rule.

THE RESCUE BY COLONEL HARE

WARM PRAISE FOR THE MEN WHO SAVED THE LITTLE BAND.

Nineteen Other Americans Brought in by Relieving Party—Voyage on Rafts on the Abulut River.

MANILA, Jan. 7, 8:30 p. m.—Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April, near Baler, on the coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Col. Luther R. Hare, of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, sat to-day in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Maj. Price, the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor last evening from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with Lieutenant Gilmore and nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown. Lieutenant Gilmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along, with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waiting through the halls to the strains of "Agua, agua, agua." Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo, and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Howse, the latter of the Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, rescued Gilmore's party Dec. 18, near the headwaters of the Abulut river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescuing force reached them they were nearly starved, but were taken down the stream, along a rough trail, in rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast. Lieutenant Gilmore made the following statement to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of Dec. 18. We had reached the Abulut river, near its source, that morning, and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream, along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard, and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said: 'I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all, but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here.'"

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company. We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them with stones, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than to be murdered by savages, but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could."

"On the morning of Dec. 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us yelling. One of my men shouted 'They are on us.' He was lashing a raft of bamboo. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards, and called to us in English to lie down, so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw."

Lieutenant Gilmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party. The command spent the day in making rafts. Colonel Hare thought Lieutenant Gilmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects, and Lieutenant Gilmore some valuable papers. Only fourteen out of thirty-seven rafts survived the first night's experiences, and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached."

PLIGHT FROM BENGUET.

Describing the flight from Benguet when the Americans appeared Lieutenant Gilmore said: "The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet Dec. 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retreating the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days, they saved several horses and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from Dec. 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark."

"While we were in the hands of General Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by giving food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us. We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the residents of the towns, and some of the Filipino colonels, but others treated us brutally. Whenever there was a prison we were kept there. When there was no prison they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise, as well as lack of food."

For weeks Lieutenant Gilmore was covered with boils, and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching, the treatment became better. There was a sign painter in the party and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat, with other emblems like skulls and the word, "Vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards," said Lieutenant Gilmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentrados in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagalo officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

PREACHER WAS A TRAITOR. Lieutenant Gilmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagalos left.

The military members of the party reported to General Otis this morning. They were barefooted, sunburned and ragged. Some carried rifles, others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed along the streets. Those whose enlistments are about expiring will be sent to the United States. The others will be returned to their respective organizations. Among the prisoners arriving with Lieut. Gilmore were F. J. Hubert, Edward Burke and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdanetta; Von Galen, of the Baltimore; A. H. Gordon and Geo. Sackett, of the Third Infantry; Leland Smith and Frank Stone, of the signal corps; Harry Hubert, of the hospital corps; William Bruce and Edward Honeyman, of the Nevada cavalry; Martin Brennan and James Curran, of the Sixteenth Infantry; Albert Bishop, of the Third Artillery, and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians. Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape, in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. The rest of the party openly accuse him of treachery and entertain the bitterest feelings toward him.

Chas. Baker, of the Third Artillery, was formerly one of the prisoners, but he became too weak to travel and the Filipino doctors bayoneted him during the last fight through the mountains. The prisoners of Lieutenant Gilmore's party who escaped after leaving Vigan were Macdonald, of the Twenty-first Infantry; Von Galen, of the Baltimore, and Farley, of the Oregon. They were captured by savages, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and prepared to beat them, and ultimately were rescued by the Americans.

The Yorktown's men who were rescued with Lieutenant Gilmore, were: W. W. Walton, chief quartermaster; Vandot, sailmaker's mate; J. Ellsworth, coxswain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman, and S. Brislowsky, seaman. At Baler, J. Dillon, landsman, and C. A. Morrissey, landsman, were instantly killed; O. B. McDonald, seaman, and E. J. Nygard, gunner's mate, were mortally wounded, and D. W. A. Venville, apprentice, and O. W. Woodbury, seamen, were seriously wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cablegrams:

Manila, Jan. 6.—Secretary of the Navy: Washington: Gilmore, Walton, Vandot, Ellsworth, Brislowsky, Anderson, Peterson, Edwards, and Herbert, of Urdanetta. Only Venville unaccounted for. Last seen Baler, June 15.

Manila, Jan. 6.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria. WATSON.

SHARP AMERICAN LOSSES.

Three Killed and Twenty Wounded in a Fight at Imus.

MANILA, Jan. 7, 11:30 p. m.—Reconnoissances out of Imus, Cavite province, this morning resulted in loss of three Americans killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded.

Colonel Birkhimer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry advanced toward Noveleta. Major Taggart, with two battalions of the same regiment, moved toward Perez Das Marinas. A part of the Fourth Infantry was engaged south of Imus.

Anderson Boy in the Philippines.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 7.—Austin F. Bradley, a former citizen of Indianapolis, and now a resident of Anderson, has received a letter from his son, Will, who is a soldier serving with the American forces in the Philippines. Young Bradley states that he has been in two engagements on the firing line south of Manila and that in one engagement the command to which he was assigned captured 172 insurgents, an officer, and killed eleven of the enemy. Mr. Bradley's son has been selected as one of the sharpshooters forming a company of Americans and he was one of the two men selected from his company. Young Bradley is full of courage and was a noted rifle shot before enlisting in the service.

Criticized the Government.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 7.—Bishop Elliott Capers, formerly a Confederate general, in his annual to Trinity Episcopal to-day, criticized the national government in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines. He lamented the fact that a Christian nation was using shot and shell to remove a less fortunate people from the way of the march of progress.

PARK AT ATLANTA.

National Reservation Project Indorsed by General Harrison.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—The movement looking to the establishment of a national military park on ground made historic by the battle of Atlanta and other engagements in this vicinity during the civil war, has been given an impetus by the receipt of letters from many prominent Northerners indorsing the plan. Ex-President Harrison writes:

"The military incidents connected with the investment and ultimate capture of Atlanta are certainly worthy of commemoration and I should be glad to see your project successful."

During the Atlanta campaign General Harrison was colonel, commanding the

First Brigade, Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps. General Harrison took part in all three battles around Atlanta.

NEW AMERICAN BANK.

Evidence of the Prosperity of Americans in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 7.—A new American banking concern opens here Monday for business, under the title of the United States Banking Company, with \$100,000 paid-in capital. George J. Ham is manager. The American bank earned last year 20 per cent. It was formerly known as the American Surety Bank, but recently changed its name. It has been a prosperous institution from the start, and has a large share of the American business and much of the foreign and Mexican custom. The growth of the American banking establishment is one of the most significant signs of the times here as is the continual augmentation in volume of American investment.

California capital is going into grain culture in the State of Vera Cruz under favorable auspices. Americans are buying concerns, smelters, etc., and are doing an increasing business, and American mercantile firms are beginning to take a most creditable share of the business. Railways under American management are doing a bigger business than ever, and during the last few months of the last year and the beginning of the present year have carried an immense amount of traffic. The growth of American banking facilities only keeps pace with the increase of American commerce and industrial activity.

The clerical journals continue to lament the spread of the English language, as it is fast becoming the language of the country. Mme. Bazaine, widow of the late Marshall Bazaine, of France, continues ill, but is not in danger. She is in a sanitarium receiving the best surgical care.

MORE "FAITH" CRIMES.

Christian Science and Diphtheria Killing Off a Family.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 7.—The Dispatch to-morrow will say: "Diphtheria and Christian science have had a bitter battle in a New Brighton family for the past two weeks. Diphtheria has won so far. Two children are dead, while a third child and the father are dangerously ill with the same disease. Frank Martzoff and his wife have been believers in Christian science for three years, and so confirmed in the doctrine are they that they have seen their two little ones die of malignant diphtheria and were willing to see their remaining child perish rather than take her case 'out of the hands of the Lord.'"

Not until forced to do so by the health authorities would the parents permit a physician in the house. Even then the father refused to give the medicine prescribed, and the health officials were compelled to take the family in charge. When the first child, Nancy, died, Martzoff called on an undertaker to bury her. When asked for the certificate of death he said there was none. A coroner Taylor, began an investigation. He found the second child, Roy, in the last stages of the disease, and ordered Dr. Boyd to treat him. The father refused to give the boy the medicine and he died a few hours later. The health officials are now in charge and may be able to save the third child and the father, both of whom are down with the disease.

Beaver Valley people are very much wrought up over the matter and it is likely that Christian science, with its prominent leaders, in New Brighton will be investigated by the courts.

MANIA FOR MURDER

Disclosed by the Killing of a Young Woman at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 7.—Investigation in connection with the murder of Miss Rachel Ferguson, last Friday night, discloses the fact that the motive was not robbery, and that the crime was in all probability the work of a man of the same character as "Jack the Ripper." Within an hour before the murder two other girls were chased and a third knocked down by the same man, in the same vicinity. The post-mortem examination discloses the fact that the skull of the victim was terribly smashed, and that she had apparently been struck down while passing the jail gate, and dragged to the spot inside the wall where she was found. Her murderer is still at liberty.

STILL IN DEADLOCK.

No Settlement in Sight of the Fishery Shores Muddle.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Jan. 7.—Information from official quarters indicates that the deadlock respecting the fishery shores modus vivendi is still unbroken. The colony has presented to the British government a statement showing wherein the present method of enforcing the existing arrangement could be altered with great advantage to the colony, chiefly in the matter of France withdrawing the embargo on the development of mining and lumbering along the French shore. No answer has yet been returned. It is taken for granted that Lord Salisbury is discussing the question with the French government.

NO ARRESTS AT TOLEDO.

But Actors and Managers Will Be Taken in This Morning.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 7.—No arrests were made to-day of actors at Sunday performances at theaters to-night, but the Pastors' Union had two constables and several detectives in the audiences and arrests will be made early in the morning. The actors will be taken before a country magistrate and separate trials by jury of each will be insisted upon with a view to harassing and delaying matters so that even in the event of ultimate acquittal the managers will capitulate rather than continue the inconveniences.

Huge Mortgage Fled.

PARIS, Ky., Jan. 7.—The five-million dollar mortgage of Kentucky Electric and Warehouse Company, that has already been recorded at Louisville, Lexington, Covington and elsewhere in Kentucky was filed in Bourbon county yesterday. It must be filed in twenty counties of this State in order to cover all the properties of the trust.

HIS LAST REST

THE REV. DR. EDWARD M'GLYNN PASSED QUIETLY AWAY.

Death Due to Heart Failure, Which Was Caused by His Recent Attack of Bright's Disease.

FRIENDS HAD BEEN SENT FOR

HE WAS UNCONSCIOUS BEFORE MOST OF THEM ARRIVED.

Archbishop Corrigan Did Not Reach the Bedside Until Three Hours After the End Had Come.

FORTY YEARS IN PRIESTHOOD

CONGREGATION WAS PREPARING A TESTIMONIAL TO HIM.

Central Figure in One of the Most Noted Ecclesiastical Controversies of the Age—His Long Career.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, rector of St. Mary's Church, died at the rectory at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon after an illness of about seven weeks, of heart failure, superinduced by Bright's disease. A minor surgical operation was performed on Dr. McGlynn last night, but this did not affect the patient or contribute materially to his death. During the night Dr. McGlynn had several sinking spells, and the physicians were called early to his bedside, where they remained until he died. At noon it was apparent that the end was near, and Dr. McGlynn received holy communion from the assistant rector of St. Mary's, who later administered extreme unction. After high mass in the morning Dr. McGlynn was anointed. All efforts toward prolonging his life were made by the physicians, but at 4 o'clock the priest lapsed into unconsciousness, his last audible prayer being:

"Jesus, have mercy on me."

He passed away without recovering consciousness.